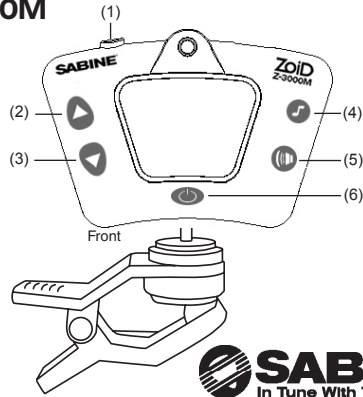


ZoiD™ Z-3000M

Operating Guide



Your Zoid-Z3000M is both a tuner and a metronome.

Tuning with the Zoid

1. Clip the Zoid on your instrument and press the POWER [I/O] button for 2 seconds to turn on the Zoid. Push again to turn the Zoid off.
2. Play the note you wish to tune. The played note will appear in the center of the LCD screen.
3. Watch the tuning meter and adjust your note until the needle indicator lines up with the center of the dial.
4. The Zoid gives two visual cues for tuning. The background lights orange when your note is flat or sharp, bright green when the note is in tune.

Tuner: Transposing with the Zoid

Use transpose to display notes in your instrument's proper key. Press the transpose button (4) to choose concert C, Bb, Eb, or F. The key of the tuner shows in the display (see the lower left of your display). Select Trans. C for most stringed instruments. Otherwise, play a C on your instrument and push the transpose button until C shows in the tuner display.

Tuner: Flat Tune with the Zoid

Press the Flat Tune button (5) for flat tuning your fretted instrument. The FLAT TUNE display shows in the bottom right. Toggle between no flat tune, one-fret flat tune (b), and two-fret flat tune modes (bb). An example use for flat tune: Put your capo on the 1st fret. Pluck the 6th string. The tuner displays F. Now set 1-fret flat mode. Pluck the 6th string. The display shows E.

Tuner: Calibrate the Zoid

Press the Up arrow or Down arrow (2,3) to calibrate the tuner. Most instruments are designed to play A=440 Hz (see upper right on your display). Your Zoid can be calibrated 433 – 447 Hz. This is handy if you are tuning to a piano that is not in standard pitch or to make stringed instruments sound a little brighter.

The Zoid Metronome:

Press the M – T button (1) on the top left of the tuner and hold it 2 seconds. This toggles between Tuner and Metronome modes. Set the Zoid to Metronome.

Metronome: Starting the Metronome

Quickly push the On/Off button (6) to toggle the metronome on and off.

Metronome: Change the Volume

Press the volume button (5) to change the loudness of the metronome.

Metronome: Change Tempo

The tempo of the metronome is displayed in Beats Per Minute (BPM). Change the tempo with the Up or Down Arrows (2,3). Tempo is displayed in the upper left corner. The LED blinks with each beat.

Metronome: Change the downbeat

Quickly pressing the M-T Button (1) changes the number of beats per measure from 0 to 9. The number of beats per measure shows in the display.

Metronome: Tones per beat

Press the note button (4) to change the number of subdivisions per beat. There are eight choices.

Limited Two-Year Warranty

If your Zoid Tuner fails because of a manufacturing defect within two years from the date of the original purchase, please return it to your dealer. If you need to return the tuner to Sabine, call for a Return Authorization number. Mail it, postage prepaid, to Sabine for replacement with a new or reconditioned product. You must include your full name, address, proof of purchase and the nature of the defect. This warranty does not cover damage caused by accident, misuse or defective batteries.

Register your Sabine products online at: **www.Sabine.com**

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Zoid Z-3000M Features:

- Full function tuner and metronome
- Chromatic, Automatic
- Two-color LCD with simulated needle display, +/- 50 cents
- Contact pickup in clip
- Mic for acoustic tuning
- Manual calibration, 433 to 447 Hz
- 6-octave tuning range (A0 to B7)
- Auto shut-off after 3 minutes with no signal

Mechanical:

- Dim. (without clip): 2.37 x 1.5 x 0.55 in; 6 x 3.8 x 1.3 cm
- Weight: 1.3 oz. (37 grams)

Battery:

- One CR2032 3V Lithium (included)

Memory:

- All settings recalled from power-down

Stringed Instrument Tuning Tips

Pluck one string at a time.

Pluck the instrument once per second to keep the note “fresh” while you are tuning. Notes go noticeably flat a second or two after being plucked. If tuning a higher-pitched instrument (such as a mandolin), pluck a little faster; for a lower-pitched instrument (such as a bass), pluck slower.

Do not pluck loudly. You will get the best results with light to medium plucking volume.

Pluck the strings with the flesh of the thumb. Fingernails and flat picks add overtones and slow the tuning process.

Tune from a pitch that is flat up to the pitch you desire. This procedure removes any slack in the gears of

the instrument's tuning heads. If you tune from sharp to in tune, the gears will slip as you play, and the instrument will go flat after a few minutes of playing.

If you have difficulty getting a note to register on the tuner, try touching the other strings lightly to stop their sympathetic vibrations. This will eliminate any extraneous overtones that may disturb the tuning.

Use good strings. Old strings lose their uniformity and do not vibrate evenly. New strings stretch flat as you play.

All sources of friction cause tuning problems. For example, if the slot in an instrument's nut is too tight, the string will be pulled flat as it is played.

A tight nut (or capo) will cause the string's pitch to change in steps rather than evenly.

Avoid pressure on the instrument while tuning. Even moderate pressure on the neck of a guitar will cause a noticeable change in pitch. Also, press the strings straight down to the fingerboard. Bending the strings sideways is very common, especially on difficult chords, but causes the strings to be pulled sharp.

A note for advanced fretted instrumentalists: Almost all fretted instruments, and most other instruments, are constructed to play an “even-tempered scale.” Sabine tuners are also calibrated to this scale. The even-tempered scale places equal

tonal spacing between all notes in the scale so that the musician will not have to retune to change keys. A disadvantage, however, is that the third note of the scale sounds a little sharp (14 cents, to be exact). For example, when playing in the key of G, the B note will sound sharp. If you tune the B string so that it sounds correct in an open G chord, other chords using the B string will sound out of tune. You may choose to optimize the tuning of a particular key or to use the even-tempered scale. Much depends on your style, but generally it is best to tune exactly as your Zoid indicates.



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